

NOTES ON SOME SOUTH AMERICAN HALTICIDAE

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The Monoplatid division of the "Oedipodes" originally monographed by Mr. Hamlet Clark in 1860 has received since then comparatively scant attention. Von Harold and the late Mr. Jacoby have both described some forms and both commented on Mr. Clark's paper and the difficulties of determining to which section certain forms might belong. Other authors have added a few scattered species. About half of Clark's and Harold's and nearly all of Jacoby's species are represented in my collection. Very many unnamed forms are present, the most striking of which I have given names to in hopes of drawing attention to this neglected tribe. Some of my species will later go into new genera, but rather than increase the genera (where there is already so much uncertainty), I have considered it better to squeeze them into existing groups until more specimens are at hand and further study made.

Mr. Jacoby¹ puts *Homotyphus* and *Omototus* together under the former name. It seems probable that Clark found difficulty in his separation because in his work, page 124, he refers to *H. tuberculatus*, meaning apparently *O. tuberculatus*, page 211, and on page 212 he refers to *O. fulginosus* meaning *H. fulginosus*, page 174; a possible explanation being that after writing the paper referring to the forms as above he shifted *fulginosus* from *Omototus* to *Homotyphus* and *tuberculatus* from *Homotyphus* to *Omototus* and forgot to alter the text. At all events this supposition seems reasonable and makes his references easily understood.

Mr. Jacoby's three species of *Omototus*, i. e., *quadri-plagiatus*, *rubripennis* and *rufolimbatus* differ in general facies entirely from many of the species of *Homotyphus* and the same may be said of my *iridipennis* and *rosenbergii*, especially the latter. *Homotyphus* (*Omotyphus*) *earinatus* Jacoby² should be changed to *jacobyi* as the former name was previously used by Jacoby for a species from San Esteban.

¹ Biol. Cent.-Amer., Coleopt., vi, pt. I, p. 470.

² Biol. Cent.-Amer., Coleopt., vi, Supp., p. 323.

The types of all the forms herein described are in my collection.

Rhinotmetus similis nov. sp.

Usual elongate form; head, thorax and feet more or less rufous, elytra blue black, with fine punctures arranged as striae, flavous pubescent, a basal and submedian spot on each elytron denuded and shining.

Type.—Merida, Venezuela (No. 398 green label). Second Jac. coll. Length 5.5 mm.

Head with a longitudinal carina extending from the middle of the clypeus up between the antennae, ending just above their insertion in a fine cross groove, above which is a pair of longitudinal frontal tubercles, and then a fine carina extending as far as the rear margin of the head, the rear part of which is granulate, strigose, suffused with black; antennae filiform, extending to the middle of elytra, black, the first four joints and the apical one suffused rufous, thorax in the usual form of this genus, much narrowed, rounded and depressed in front; also obsoletely, longitudinally channeled, very obsoletely punctulate behind at the angles and sparsely flavous pubescent; rufous, suffused down the middle with blackish; scutellum fuscous rufous, elytral punctures, well defined at base, entirely obsolete behind, an antemedian depression which is obsolete at the suture but well marked where it curls up by the shoulder, gives the appearance of a raised callous to the scutellar area; in the specimen before me the rear denuded spot attains the margin, but it is probable that in fresh, perfect examples the pubescence covers the lateral edge, feet rufous with tibiae and tarsi more or less black, claws bifid.

This species belongs near *leptocephalus* Perty, but is much smaller.

Rhinotmetus trifasciata nov. sp.

Usual elongate form, head, thorax and feet more or less bright flavous yellow, elytra shining blue black with three transverse bands of flavous pubescence, ante and post median and apical, the former with a branch encircling the shoulder and all attaining the margin, the suture also narrowly pubescent.

Type.—Cachabé, Ecuador; low e., I, 1897, (Rosenberg). Length 6 mm.

Head sparsely flavous pubescent, more thickly round the eyes, anteriorly flavous, becoming dark rufous towards the rear, clypeus wide, shining, tricarinate, broadly foveate on either side, the median carina continuing between the antennae, when it parts into a Y frontal fovea, forming two smooth oblique tubercles, rear portion of the head rough, strigose with fine punctures and finely carinate nearly to the base, antennae black, filiform, short, reaching only slightly below the elytral base; thorax shaped as usual in this genus, rounded

in front, margined, slightly transversely depressed behind; bright yellow, clothed with fulvous pubescence, scutellum fulvous; elytra punctate striate, well marked near the shoulders, faint on the disk and obsolete at the rear, a faint depression gives prominence to the scutellar region, in addition to the yellowish pubescence, the surface is sparsely sprinkled with long upright hairs in longitudinal lines; body beneath dark rufous, legs bright yellow with tibiae and tarsi very dark rufous, claws bifid.

Belongs near *leptocephalus* Perty.

Rhinotmetus marginatus nov. sp.

Usual elongate form, head black, thorax yellow, elytra blue black, shining, suture and apex narrowly margined with yellow pubescence, legs yellow, tarsi and tibiae more or less rufous.

Type.—Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Length 5 mm.

Head produced in front, very sparsely pubescent, clypeus broadly foveate on each side, with a median carina which ends between the antennae in a frontal Y fovea, forming two smooth slightly oblique tubercles which end about the middle of the eye, back of that the surface is closely rugose striate with a fine smooth median carina which nearly reaches the base, antennae short, dark, rufous at base (missing after the seventh joint); thorax very finely punctulate and sparsely flavous pubescent, anteriorly compressed and depressed as usual in the genus, also transversely depressed behind, sides margined, subparallel behind and (viewed from behind) showing a faint angulation just below the middle; scutellum dark rufous; elytra, with a faint antemedian depression, which becomes well marked when it curves up to the base by the shoulders, punctate striate, at base and sides, becoming obsolete behind, interspaces very minutely alutaceous, with long hairs sparsely arranged in longitudinal lines, body beneath blue black, anterior tibiae and tarsi more or less suffused with dark rufous, claws bifid.

By its color it should be placed near *sulcicollis* Clark, but none of his species have the suture pubescent.

Rhinotmetus jacobyi nov. sp.

Usual form, head blackish rufous, thorax yellow, finely pubescent, elytra black, deeply punctate striate, with a faint stripe of yellowish pubescence, from the humerus obliquely to the suture, following that until it reaches the declivity at the rear, thence curving in a semicircle to the apex, having a common rounded ante-apical bare spot, body below and feet yellow.

Type.—Sta. Catharina, Brazil. Length 4 mm.

Clypeus smooth, shiny, with a strong median carina, ending between the eyes in a Y fovea which makes two smooth frontal tubercles, rear of the head closely rugosely punctate, tricarinate, the median reaching the base and the others parallel to the eyes; the clypeus and tubercles are noticeably rufous;

antennae reaching below the middle of the elytra, (eleventh joint missing) black, three basal joints rufous, the rest much elongate and transversely dilated, thorax the usual form for the genus, slightly depressed transversely behind and longitudinally in front at the middle, the surface dull with fine punctures and yellow pubescence; scutellum dark fuscous; elytra deeply punctate striate, becoming obsolete at apex, very lightly depressed before the middle, the depression being slightly deeper at the shoulders, thus bringing out the scutellar area, the elytra seem to be lightly pubescent everywhere except the spot at the apex and the linear effect above spoken of is somewhat one of light and shade, and is shown best when the specimen is viewed squarely from above; also, especially at the sides, are a few scattered hairs arranged longitudinally; body below and legs yellow, claws bifid.

The differently shaped antennae might throw this form into some other place, but the shape of the thorax, etc., impels me to keep it here; *parvulus* Jac. has very transversely broad antennal joints.

Rhinotmetus bruchii nov. sp.

Oblong, rather depressed, head, thorax, body beneath and legs dull yellow, elytra ferruginous, with narrow antemedian and postmedian transverse bands of dark pubescence and scattered longitudinal markings of gray pubescence.

Type.—Province of Buenos Aires, Argentine. (C. Bruch.) Length 2.5 mm.

Head not produced anteriorly, front and rear closely and finely punctured and with two small smooth tubercles, just back of the antennae, which latter are short and stout, joints six to eleven thickened and transverse, thorax semi-shining, with very fine punctures and minute pubescence, not as much narrowed and depressed anteriorly as in many of the Brazilian forms, still enough to bring it within the province of the genus, on each side back of the middle is an oblique shallow depression; scutellum flavous pubescent, elytra strongly punctate striate rather square across the shoulders and parallel sided, a faint antemedian depression bringing out the scutellar region; of the two dark bands the first is oblique forward, the second oblique backward tending to make a \triangle spot, the paler pubescence is mostly within the dark area. Claws appendiculate.

Seems to me near *minutus* Jac. by its antennae and claws.

The species was in the second Jacoby Coll. No. 28c and has been sent to me by Dr. Bruch; all the specimens I have seen have originated with him.

Tetragonotes rosenbergii nov. sp.

Elongate, flattened, narrowed posteriorly, black, labrum fulvous piceous, sides of thorax, femora, (except the apex) the

hind tibiae and tarsi wholly, and the middle partly, yellow, elytra obsoletely on each edge about the middle and joints nine to eleven of the antennae fulvous, elytra dull with microscopic pubescence, only visibly punctate striate obsoletely at the base.

Type.—Cachabé, Ecuador; low c.; XII, 1896, (Rosenberg). Length 6 mm.

Clypeus with acute median carina, branching between the antennae into two shiny oblique knobs, vertex and neck finely strigose; thorax elongate, constricted in front so that the anterior angles are sub-prominent, sides margined, hardly subangulate before the middle, surface with a longitudinal median depression which is broad and well marked in front, obsolete behind, also an oblique depression on either side near the base, surface sparsely punctulate; scutell and elytral dull black, in certain light, traces of punctures arranged in striae can be seen at the base, but only with a strong glass can anything approaching striae be made out on the rest of the elytra, and then it takes a good imagination. The lateral edge is sharp and marked with a line of punctures; a needle point will make marks on the surface similar to a finger removing the bloom from a plum. Body beneath shining black, legs including the coxae and hind trochanters yellow, the anterior pair having the apex of the femora, tibia and tarsi black, the middle pair having the same parts dark but more or less rufous, and the hind pair having the apex of femora inky black; claws simple, hind tibia with a single excurved spine.

A very aberrant form; one of the characteristics of the group is punctate striate elytra and it is only by courtesy that this can be so called, otherwise it seems to fit fairly well; it has a general resemblance to *fasciaticollis* Jae. from Costa Rica.

One example.

Tetragonotes sericeus nov. sp.

Elongate, rufous; palpi, antennae except the last joint, the back part of the head and the scutellum black, body beneath and tarsi more or less dark rufous, the thorax and elytra clothed with very short golden pubescence.

Type.—Chaco, Bolivia (square green label). Length 6 mm.

Head with broad smooth clypeus, well carinated in the middle, frontal tubercles strong, smooth, rufous, the color extending in a smooth band to the eye, vertex and neck finely punctulate; antennae filiform reaching a little below the middle of the elytra, the seventh joint obviously dilated (a sex sign as in *Allochroma*?) last four joints shortened, the eleventh pale flavous; the thorax with the side angulation and anterior angles of *Tetragonotes* and the anterior compression of *Rhinotmetus*, a well marked median line, nearly the whole length, disk flattened anteriorly and with the rather obsolete fovea on either side just back of the middle, all the angles distinct; elytra with punctures

and stria almost entirely obscured by the pubescence, hind tibiae strongly curved—claws appendiculate.

As in *rosenbergii* it is difficult to distinguish the striae on the elytra.

One example.

Tetragonotes apicalis nov. sp.

Slender, elongate, head and thorax black, antennae black, joints ten to eleven flavous, elytra dull orange, a common elongate triangular spot at base, including the scutellum and coming to a fine point in the suture just back of the middle, and a common round apical spot, black, body beneath black, legs black, with the base of the femora and base of the hind tibia flavous.

Type.—Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Germ.) Length 5 mm.

Clypeus wide, with well developed medium carina, and two shining frontal tubercles between the eyes, vertex and neck dull, finely punctulate; antennae filiform, seventh joint somewhat broadened (sexual difference?); thorax much narrowed anteriorly but with distinct angles, all the angles minutely tipped with rufous, finely and distinctly margined at the base, distinctly depressed behind and at the sides, and broadly longitudinally sulcate, the sides making two rather prominent antemedian humps which are shiny, remainder of surface dull; elytra dull with short pubescence, black and yellow on their respective colors; body beneath shining black, all the femora yellow at base, also the hind tibiae remainder black; claws appendiculate.

As in *rosenbergii* the elytral striae are very vague.

One example.

Tetragonotes haroldi nov. sp.

Usual elongate form, bright honey yellow, paler beneath, eyes, tips of the mandibles, and joints three to nine of antennae rufous black, upper surface opaque with fine pubescence.

Type.—Cachabé, Ecuador; low e., XII, 1896, (Rosenberg). Length 4.5 mm.

Similar to the pale variety of *T. oculatus* Har. mentioned by Jacoby,³ and it will suffice to point out the differences. *Oculatus* is not a clear color, always muddy, the antennal joints are longer and extend well onto the hind thighs, whereas *haroldi* barely attain the middle of the elytra and the tibiae are not as curved as in *oculatus*, in this respect following *militaris* Har., *haroldi* also has the lateral edge of the elytra flatter, sharper and more carinate than *oculatus*.

³Biol. Cent.-Amer., Coleopt., vi, p. 457.

Tetragonotes carinipennis nov. sp.

Elongate, usual form, dull yellow, head and thorax suffused with rufous, antennae and tarsi dark rufous, elytra with a well marked carina from the shoulder to apex, becoming obsolete at tip, about ten long stiff upright hairs on each carina.

Type.—Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Germ.) Length 5 mm.

Head with broad clypeus and moderate median carina, prominent frontal tubercles and equate vertex; antennae long, filiform, lower joints shining, last four or five pubescent, reaching well towards the end of the elytra; thorax with the usual median depression and a rather well marked side depression in line with the angulation; elytra square shouldered, parallel sided and having on each side two obsolete sub-costae occupying the third and fifth interstices, the punctuation very fine and giving an opaque appearance, all the tibiae are strongly curved as in *oculatus* Har.; the carina on the elytra decorated with its long hairs makes this form easily recognized.

One example.

Tetragonotes truncatipennis nov. sp.

Elongate, testaceous yellow, antennae rufous, darkened towards the end, tibiae and tarsi clouded with rufous, the hind tibiae strongly curved, the anterior less so, elytra truncate with sharp sutural angles, hind femora obtusely, broadly toothed beneath.

Type.—Meridá, Venezuela. Length 7 mm.

Clypeus square, broad, with a well marked median and obsolete side carina, frontal tubercles large, smooth, inverted pear shaped, vertex and neck somewhat uneven and punctulate; antennae filiform, reaching nearly to middle of elytra, joints seven to twelve shortened, scape relatively long and stout; thorax in the regular form for the genus, shining, sparsely punctulate, depressed transversely behind, broadly and flatly down the middle, a distinct round foveate depression each side of the middle; elytra finely punctate striate, obsolete at apex, the interstices finely alutaceous.

The swollen last joint of the hind tarsi is only moderate and in relation to most of the species is analogous to that of *Homophoeta* as compared to *Oedionychis*.

One example.

Physimerus spinosus nov. sp.

Olivaceous green, elytra strongly punctate striate, sparsely pubescent and with long erect hairs, body below yellowish, tinged with green, joints seven to eight of antennae black, femora of the anterior and middle legs strongly curved, the former with

two small acute teeth, one being on the trochanter joint, the other alongside on the base of the femora, middle of hind tibiae below with a long acute backward curved, spinous process.

Type.—Cachabé, Ecuador; low c., XII, 1896, (Rosenberg). Length 3.5 mm.

Head vertical, with well marked frontal tubercles and a wide fovea, the vertex with an obsolete smooth longitudinal carina; antennae reach below the middle of the elytra; thorax elongate, quadrate, slightly constricted at rear, with transverse, and oblique, side basal depressions, the latter well marked, also a medium longitudinal fovea in front which in connection with the oblique depressions brings out two well marked median calli; scutellum fulvous; elytra with striae obsolete at tip, the lateral margin sharp and well defined, no visible basal depression though the scutellar callous is obsolete raised; the curvature of the anterior femora is very strong at the basal half, the hind tibial spur is sharply pointed, broad and stout at base and abruptly curved backward.

The structure of the legs might easily put this species in a new genus, but both sexes ought to be in hand before it is done.

One example.

Phylacticus ephippium nov. sp.

Elongate, fulvous yellow, thorax with sides broadly black, elytra punctate striate, obsoletely so at apex, finely pubescent, a sub-basal and sub-median band, black, connected together at the suture and sides, leaving a fulvous crescent shaped spot on each elytron at the middle.

Type.—Cachabé, Ecuador; low c., XII, 1896, (Rosenberg). Length 6 mm.

Clypeus smooth, shining, front with T carina showing four broad flattened tubercles and an obsolete ridge above, on either side parallel with the eye, rest of surface thickly punctate; antennae filiform, fulvous, (eleventh joint missing) thorax quadrate, sides margined, very slightly sinuate, all angles prominent, surface almost equate, punctate, sparsely pubescent, faintly depressed behind, both transversely and longitudinally; elytra with shoulders not prominent, declivous and narrowed behind, a faint anti-median depression a little more marked where it curls up to the shoulder, the black subbasal band is drawn back from the scutellum, having a triangular shaped yellow area which includes the scutellum and the black is pushed forward and almost attains the base, where it meets the black edge of the thorax. The whole surface is finely pubescent which gives it a dull look, body beneath and legs yellow, claws appendiculate.

The markings of the elytra recall *Physimerus ephippium* Clk. and its allies.

One example.

Homotyphus (Omototus) rosenbergii nov. sp.

Stout, rufous, pubescent, thorax strongly narrowed from base to apex, sides nearly straight, angles all prominent, hind obtuse, elytra deeply punctate striate, smooth at apex, a wide dense subbasal band of ashy sericeous pubescence extends nearly to the apex, beginning at about the apical quarter; the elytral apex is as clean as if trimmed with a knife, each elytron in a curve having the apex smooth, and shining, also the base, body beneath, and legs are polished rufous.

Type.—Cachabé, Ecuador; low c., I, 1897. (Rosenberg). Length 6 mm.

Head with broad smooth transverse, clypeal groove and frontal tubercles, and a smooth longitudinal carina on the vertex, remainder punctate pubescent; antennae fairly well separated, short, stout, gradually incrassate to middle, reaching just below the shoulder, the second joint globose, first and third about equal and the longest of all; thorax with almost equate surface, dull, punctate, pubescent, the base broadly sinuate; scutellum broad triangular; elytra broad and stout, base emarginate, sinuate (fitting the thorax) a faint transverse basal depression giving prominence to the scutellar region; the pubescence from the depression to the smooth apical area is very dense and thick, under the smooth surface the large punctures are regularly continued, as well marked cells in longitudinal rows; front legs rather long and slender, the middle femora with a small tooth near the base, the last joint of the tarsi (especially noticeable in the anterior leg) deeply bilobed, hind femora very stout, obtusely toothed near the apex, the tibia strongly curved at the base dilated at the middle and straight, ending in a single strong tooth, claws appendiculate.

It is with doubt I include this form in *Omototus* but the genus is very nondescript at best, and at present it seems better to enumerate the forms rather than increase the genera.

Homotyphus (Omototus) iridipennis nov. sp.

Entirely castaneous brown, anterior tibia and tarsi and antennae nearly black, elytra punctate striate, thinly clothed with flavous pubescence and with an obvious faint metallic gloss.

Type.—Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Germ.) Length 5 mm.

Clypeus with a strong inverted V carina, ending just above the antennae, in a deep, short longitudinal fovea, which in turn ends in a transverse groove, vertex thickly and rather coarsely punctate; antennae filiform, reaching the middle of the elytra, third joint the longest of all except the first; thorax transverse, sides margined, faintly sinuate at middle, angles all prominent, faintly depressed antemedianly and obsoletely so on each side behind, surface thickly punctate, dull; elytra with scutellar and humeral calli obsoletely

developed, not transversely depressed, punctures distinct to apex, pubescence very short, fine and silky and somewhat thicker at apex; four anterior tibiae and tarsi very dark rufous, claws bifid.

This form together with *quadri-plagiatus* Jac., *rubripennis* Jac. and *rufolimbatus* Jac. seem to be closely allied.

One example.

Homotyphus bolivianus nov. sp.

Entirely reddish fulvous, darker in the very deep elytral depression, the surface sparsely clothed with sericeous pubescence, which is most noticeable on the disk and apex of the elytra, antennae incrassate, thorax with a deep longitudinal fovea beginning at or just back of the anterior edge and ending just back of the middle.

Type.—Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Germ.) Length 2.25 mm.

Clypeus with a transverse carina, having a short branch in the middle extending between the antennae, front with two well developed round tubercles between the eyes, with a fovea between, rear part of head closely punctate; antennae reaching a little below base of elytra, stout, incrassate, middle joints darkened; thorax elongate, sides sub-angulate at middle (like *Tetragonotes*) and rounded and depressed in front (like *Rhinotmetus*), upper surface with a deep oblique fovea on each side behind, running from the middle of the base towards the anterior angles, the effect being to make in connection with the median fovea, two high ridges which join behind the middle at a point; elytra with punctures arranged in form of striae, obsolete behind, antemedian depression is very marked and forms a strong callous on each side of the scutellum, the claws are bifid.

An aberrant species and by the form of thorax a kind of connecting link.

One example.

Homotyphus crassus nov. sp.

Stout and parallel sided, general color rich brown, almost black, with the head, thorax and base of elytra and scutellum livened with shining yellow pubescence, antennae rufous, the joints five, six, nine and eleven paler, tarsi, especially the posterior, rufous, elytra spinous at base, behind the middle and near apex.

Type.—Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Germ.) Length 7 mm.

Front of head with a well marked ridge between the eyes, bisected by a median groove running to the base and having on either side a well marked fovea at the upper margin of the eye, surface finely closely punctate; antennae approximate, reaching the middle of the elytra, joint three is slightly longer than two; thorax transverse, nearly quadrate, sides compressed at rear, making

a slight angulation before the middle, anterior angles prominent, excurved, tuberculiform (analogous to *lacunosus* Clk.) the upper surface rough with humps and points like a *Chlamys*. There is a well marked median groove, the sides of which form humps and ridges of which the most prominent are, a small one on each side near the anterior margin, then back of the middle a sharp carina on each side, nearly reaching the hind edge, and on each side, about the middle is a large hump. Elytra with a very deep antemedian curvy depression which brings the scutellar region and shoulder knobs into great prominence, capped by short spines, curvy backward, each elytron has scattered back of the middle about six knobs with similar spines, including two ante-apical near the suture, the whole surface is coarsely punctate striate, with deep foveate punctures, the striae being much broken and obsolete back of the basal depression; body beneath smooth shining black, legs black, the four anterior femora more or less rufous at base and all more or less sericeous with fine pubescence, claws appendiculate.

Near *lacunosus* Clk. and like *spinipennis* simulates a small longicorn.

Two examples.

Homotyphus spinipennis nov. sp.

Elongate, subparallel, general color dark grayish brown with the labrum, clypeus, antennae, coxae and a large spot on the apex of the posterior femora rufous, an indefinite transverse band across the apex of the elytra rather sparsely fulvous pubescent, a row of six or eight small spines arranged across the base of the elytra and eight or ten more postmedian.

Type.—Peru [square green label] (Callanga?). Second Jac. coll. (label n.i.m.) Length 6.5 mm.

Head not prolonged in front, clypeus transversely grooved truncate, antennae approximate, a broad shallow depression across the vertex, back of the eye, the surface closely punctate and with a faint line of yellow pubescence between the eyes bringing out two transverse tubercles just above the antennae, which latter are long and slender reaching nearly the apex of the hind femora, with the third and fourth joints nearly equal, the seventh, eighth and eleventh are dark rufous; thorax almost square, sides margined and slightly sinuate before the middle, the anterior angles strongly produced into an excurved tubercle (like *lacunosus* Clk. only more so), a broad median channel runs from the apex nearly to the base, making on either side a well defined ridge, at the middle forming a fair-sized tubercle, the entire surface finely punctulate and thickly covered with appressed yellow pubescence which shows when the specimen is turned in various lights; scutellum fulvous pubescent; elytra with gross punctures arranged in striate form, becoming obsolete towards the apex, a broad antemedian transverse depression curving up in the usual manner to the shoulders gives great prominence to the immediate

basal portion and on each elevated knob is placed a sharp, backward curved spine. The transverse depression forms a broad flattened area on the disk which is covered with fulvous pubescence and forms the bulk of the band above described. At the rear of the band where the elytral declivity begins is a group of four or five spines on each side. There is a secondary depression just before the apex which is marked behind by two more spines. The entire surface is dented with fine punctures and in the depressions is the short yellow pubescence. Body beneath shining black, legs black with the coxae and tarsi dark rufous, the rufous apex of the hind femora is clothed with fulvous pubescence. Claws appendiculate. Should apparently be placed near *braccatus* Clark.

Simulates in appearance some of the small longicorns.

One example.

Panchrestus (?) prasinus nov. sp.

Ovate, stout, above light olive green, labrum, body below and legs yellow, joints six, seven and eight of antennae and the anterior tibiae and tarsi more or less darkened.

Type.—Cachabé, Ecuador; low e., I, 1897, (Rosenberg). Length 4.5 mm.

Clypeus swollen, smooth shining, front longitudinally foveate and with fairly plain, smooth frontal tubercles forming the upper edge of the swollen elytrum, vertex and neck closely, strongly punctate; antennae filiform, reaching about one-third the length of the elytra, joints nine, ten and eleven lighter; thorax transverse, margined, strongly angulate a little before the middle, anterior angles also prominent surface thickly punctate, strongly obliquely depressed on either side, a faint antemedian callous; elytra rather convex, strongly punctate striate, covered with very fine pubescence and also with rows of sparse long hair, no trace of any basal depression, hind tibia with two spurs, claws cleft.

I place this form in *Panchrestus* on account of its palpi and shape of the thorax which seems near that of *rufescens* Clk. Unfortunately I have only one mutilated example of the genus in my collection and that is one from the second Jac. collection marked "n.i.m." determined by me as *rubicundus* Clark.

One example.

Loxoprosopus jacobyi nov. sp.

Elongate, head, thorax and legs dirty yellow, labrum dark, antennae dark, joints eight to ten flavous, elytra dirty testaceous brown with sutural edge and a faint sub-marginal line of ashy pubescence, the ground color of the line being sometimes partly flavous.

Type.—♀ ; Amazon Valley near Santarem, Brazil. Length 4.5 mm.

Clypeus smooth, vertical, two side and a faint median carina, frontal tubercle quite prominent, adjoining and on the vertex is a well marked transverse fovea, the tubercle, fovea and a spot behind sometimes brown; thorax transverse, depressed behind on either side and also at the anterior angles, which are prominent, also an obsolete antemedian fovea, the surface sparsely golden pubescent; elytra deeply punctate striate, somewhat obsolete at apex, no visible basal depression, sparsely and inconspicuously pubescent, body beneath and legs flavous, claws appendiculate.

In addition to type two specimens from Demerara, British Guiana, Alte Sammlung, second Jac. coll., one marked "n.i.m.," both in rather poor order.

Loxoprosopus boliviensis nov. sp.

Elongate, black, upper part of clypeus, thorax and anterior legs mostly yellow, elytra deeply punctate striate with a narrow marginal fuscous border from shoulder to apex, antennae a little longer than body, black, joints nine to eleven flavous.

Type.—Bolivia. Square dark green label. Second Jac. coll. Length 3.5 mm.

Clypeus with strong oblique side ridges meeting at the top, they and the space above yellow, below black, above the antennae a strong longitudinal fovea, remainder of the head thickly punctulate; antennal joints three, four and five the longest, joints one and six about equal; thorax transverse, margined, sides nearly straight, surface nearly equate, sparsely clothed with yellow pubescence; elytra with slightly indicated basal depression, the surface sparsely clothed with ashy pubescence, more noticeable on the light edge; body beneath black, anterior legs with tip of femora and tibia and tarsi browned, hind legs with flavous trochanters, femora black, slightly discolored near the trochanter, tibia and tarsi brownish red, claws appendiculate.

Loxoprosopus (?) flaveola nov. sp.

Pale yellow, the antennae, anterior tibiae and tarsi, extreme apex of femora and an oblong spot on upper side of hind femora near apex, black; swollen claw of hind tarsi, rufous black, elytra with large punctures placed in striate form, nearly obsolete behind.

Type.—Cachabé, Ecuador; low e.; XI, 1896. (Rosenberg).

Clypeus with obsolete median and side carina, the latter being arched at the top, a well marked median fovea between the eyes with frontal tubercles flat and obsolete, vertex punctate; thorax transverse, depressed behind, and obsoletely so, medianly in front, sides margined, obsoletely subangulate in

the middle, the surface thickly punctate and with sparse light pubescence; elytra with basal depression barely indicated, surface with sparse light pubescence and longer hairs; claws appendiculate.

Two examples.

Loxoprosopus cyanipennis nov. sp.

Head and elytra brilliant greenish cyaneous, thorax more coppery, with the base fairly clothed with golden pubescence, body below black, legs flavous, anterior tibiae and tarsi cloudy, antennae dark fuscous, joints nine to eleven flavous.

Type.—♀; Cachabé, Ecuador; low e.; XI, 1896, (Rosenberg). Length 4.5 mm.

Clypeus smooth, divided by a median and two side carinae, frontal tubercles well developed, vertex and neck smooth, shiny, nearly impunctate; antennae reaching nearly to apex of elytra, joints one and three much the longest; thorax transverse with straight sides, all the angles prominent, transversely depressed at base, the depression clothed with golden hair; scutellum black, elytra deeply punctate striate, becoming somewhat obsolete at tip, a fairly well marked transverse basal depression, the surface very sparsely clothed with dark hair; body beneath shining black, claws appendiculate.

Apparently allied to *L. caeruleus* Clk. (not in my collection), especially in the pubescence of the thorax. Type unique.

Loxoprosopus clarkii nov. sp.

Head black, clypeus and face yellow, thorax yellow, elytra dark bluish black, grossly punctate striate, a submarginal line of ashy pubescence from the shoulder to the apex, joining a much narrower sutural edging of the same pubescence, legs flavous, anterior tarsi and tip of the tibiae darkened, joints nine to eleven of antennae (except the extreme tip) flavous.

Type.—♀; Cachabé, Ecuador; low e.; I, 1897, (Rosenberg). Length 4.5 mm.

Front smooth, vertical, with a plain median carina and a deep transverse frontal clypeal groove, a fairly well marked transverse depression between the eyes, back of the head smooth; antennae longer than the body with first joint strongly swollen at about the upper two-thirds; joints three, four and five elongate, the third the longest; thorax transverse, depressed, slightly constricted behind, surface dull with fine yellow pubescence, scutellum black; basal depression of the elytra indicated only by a slight raising of the scutellar region, punctures of about the same style as *humeralis* Clk., body beneath black, claws appendiculate.

Type unique.

Zeteticus cyanipennis nov. sp.

Elongate, slim; head, thorax, scutellum, underside and legs rufous, the anterior tibiae and tarsi brown, antennae brown, elytra shining greenish cyaneous with light punctures arranged as striae, the intervals finely punctulate, the surface sparsely finely yellowish pubescent.

Type.—Venezuela. Square yellow label (Caracas?). Second Jac. coll. "n.i.Mus." Length 4 mm.

Head with well marked frontal tubercles and a transverse fovea between the eyes, vertex and neck coarsely punctate; antennae filiform, scarcely reaching the middle of the elytra; thorax more thickly punctate than the head, with scattered very fine yellow pubescence, very obsolete oblique depressions behind, the sides finely angled like in *ecuadorensis* Jae.; elytra with a distinct basal depression, most marked where it turns to go up to the shoulder, the anterior half of the suture has a tendency to show rufescence; claws bifid.

Metallicus Jae. is much larger. Type unique.

Zeteticus viridipennis nov. sp.

Elongate, head, thorax and scutellum rufous, elytra dull metallic green, strongly punctate striate (except tip), the intervals thickly punctulate, the entire surface covered with appressed yellow pubescence and rows of sparse long hairs, body beneath and legs dark blackish green.

Type.—Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Germ.) Length 7 mm.

Clypeus with a strong transverse impression, head thickly and closely punctate with a transverse fovea between the eyes and obsolete frontal tubercles; antennae filiform, black, reaching the middle of the elytra; thorax transverse, punctured like the head with obsolete median and basal foveae, angulated at the sides after the manner of *ecuadorensis* Jae.; elytra with a very obsolete basal depression so that the scutellar region is slightly raised; legs and under part of the body more or less yellow pubescent; claws bifid.

Two examples.

Octogonotus plagiatus nov. sp.

Elongate, head black, thorax yellow, elytra yellow, golden pubescent, an elongate spot at the shoulder, a common nearly square spot at the base, a straight transverse submedian band not reaching the sides, the apex, the sharp edge of the lateral margin and the epipleurae black, pubescent, body beneath yellow, tibiae and tarsi of the four anterior legs black, posterior yellow, all the femora somewhat black.

Type.—Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Germ.) Length 7 mm.

Clypeus with a deep transverse groove, occupying the whole space, front and vertex with a well marked broad longitudinal groove running between the antennae, frontal tubercles small and obsolete, surface thickly punctured; antennae filiform, rufous, reaching below the middle of the elytra; joints six, seven and eight darker, nine, and ten, flavous, eleven dark at tip; thorax with usual side angulation of the genus, obsoletely depressed on either side behind and longitudinally depressed down the middle with a fairly prominent callous on each side, surface dull with fine pubescence; elytra, with sparse, erect hairs, surface strongly punctate striate, but back of the black transverse band almost entirely obscured by the thick golden pubescence, a faint longitudinal depression at the shoulders; posterior femora with brownish black apex, anterior with dark streak on upper side, the swollen claw joint very dark rufous and conspicuous at the end of the yellow tibia and tarsi, claws appendiculate.

Allied to *limbata* Baly. Type unique.

Octogonotus lateralis nov. sp.

Robust, elongate, black, head more or less yellowish, thorax brownish red, in the middle, with a wide side stripe of golden yellow hair, leaving the sharp lateral edge dark, elytra dark brownish black, a sub-marginal yellow stripe covered with ashy golden hair from the shoulder nearly to apex, wide at the shoulder and narrowed at apex, the suture in the middle narrowly edged with ashy golden hair, body beneath shining black, anterior legs black, femora yellow beneath, posterior legs yellow with femora black above and at apex.

Type.—Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Germ.) Length 7 mm.

Clypeus with a broad transverse depression, a longitudinal fovea on the front and between the antennae, which are black, filiform; frontal tubercles obsolete, the surface thickly punctate; the general color is brownish yellow with the tubercles and between them and the eyes black, neck darkened; thorax transverse, very strongly angulate, abruptly and strongly transversely depressed behind, with a short smooth medium carina cut off by the depression; elytra finely punctate striate, everywhere covered with a very short ashy pubescence and scattered long hairs in lines; the light stripe is co-extensive at the base with the light side of the thorax and cuts across the striae; body beneath black, swollen claw joint of the hind legs conspicuously dark rufous, claws appendiculate.

Allied to *limbata* Baly. Type unique.

Octogonotus similis nov. sp.

Bright rufous, tips of mandibles, eyes, joints two to eleven of antennae, four anterior tibiae and tarsi black, elytra rather

strongly depressed, the entire surface sparsely clothed with short yellow pubescence.

Type.—Pará, Brazil. (Baker.) Length 5 mm.

Clypeus broadly transversely depressed, with fairly well defined sides, and frontal ridge which forms a point between the antennae, front with longitudinal fovea, tubercles obsolete, surface closely punctate; antennae filiform, but rather stout reaching about the middle of the elytra, entirely black except the scape and extreme base of the second joint; thorax strongly angulate, surface nearly equate, thickly and strongly punctate, a short smooth median carina, the usual median callouses showing obsoletely, somewhat shiny; elytra strongly punctate striate, becoming obsolete at apex, strongly depressed at base so that the scutellar region is prominent; claws appendiculate.

Near *apicicornis* Jac., but that species has differently colored antennae and legs, and is stouter and more hirsute, and the elytra are much more strongly punctured. Type unique.

Hapolotrius plagiatus nov. sp.

Head black, thorax yellow, thickly covered with golden pubescence, elytra eyaneous blue, with punctures arranged in striate form, the sides and apex clothed in dense golden pubescence, leaving a common, oblong seemingly bare spot, stretching from the base to a little below the middle, legs yellow, the four anterior tibiae and tarsi and apex of posterior femora black.

Type.—Cachabé, Ecuador; low c.; XII, 1896. (Rosenberg). Length 5.5 mm.

Clypeus with a deep transverse groove, somewhat triangular in form, occupying the whole front, making an inverted frontal V fovea, vertex black, rather coarsely punctate and sometimes showing a partial smooth median carina (sexual?); antennae filiform, testaceous, clouded in the middle, thorax transverse, sides almost straight like *pubescens* Clk., faintly obliquely foveate each side behind, all the angles sharp but not prominent. The entire surface yellow, pubescent, except a narrow dark edge adjoining the elytra, scutellum black; elytra with strong basal depression, not, however, curved up to the shoulder as strongly as in many but more like a deep sub-basal fovea; the seemingly bare spot is sparsely covered with dark hairs which can best be seen from the front (looking to a white background). The intervals occasionally seem to be very finely punctulate, body beneath black, claws appendiculate.

Six examples seen from the type locality, also three from Paramba (near Cachabé), also one example from Santos Marcos, Bolivia, 2000 m., second Jac. coll., "n.i.Mus." (rubbed—in poor condition).

Hapolotrius parvulus nov. sp.

Head rufous, vertex black, antennae rufous flavous, joints one to two and seven, eight and nine darker, thorax rufous, elytra black, deeply punctate striate, sparsely pubescent, mostly noticeable at apex, anterior legs blackish rufous, posterior legs rufous with black femora.

Type.—Bolivia. Square green label (Songo?). Second Jac. coll. Length 3.5 mm.

Clypeus with deep transverse groove, inverted V shaped or excavation, front finely longitudinally grooved, limited behind by a transverse smooth line between the eyes, vertex and neck thickly finely punctate; thorax transverse, transversely depressed behind and anteriorly on each side, antemedian callouses fairly prominent and a fine smooth carina from middle nearly to base, sides nearly straight; scutellum black, elytra with a fairly well marked basal depression, the striae and punctures less well defined at apex; claws appendiculate.

Somewhat resembles *fulvicollis* Jac., but much smaller. In addition to the type we have one example from Farinas, Bolivia

Hapolotrius rosenbergii nov. sp.

Elongate, head black, antennae black, joints nine to eleven testaceous, thorax and scutellum fulvous, elytra deeply punctate striate, dark indigo blue, sides and apex visibly ashy pubescent, legs flavous, anterior tibiae and tarsi and apex of posterior femora black.

Type.—Chimbo, Ecuador; 1000 feet; VIII, 1897, (Rosenberg). Length 5 mm.

Head with deep clypeal excavation in form of inverted V, frontal tubercles smooth, vertex and neck thickly punctate, dull; antennae filiform, approximate, reaching the middle of the elytra; thorax somewhat transverse, sides nearly straight, a vague transverse fovea on each side about the middle, angles all sharp but not prominent (shape of *flavofasciata* Jac.); elytra coarsely punctate striate, faintly foveate sub-basally, the pubescence on the sides and apex is visible without a glass, but scarcely obscures the punctures except at extreme apex; body beneath black, claws appendiculate.

Two examples seen.

Cericrestis apicatus nov. sp.

Head black with clypeus and neck flavous, antennae black, joints nine to eleven flavous, thorax yellow, thickly covered with golden pubescence, elytra golden yellow, with the suture and apical part (nearly half) black, both with pubescence according

to their colors, legs black, four anterior femora yellow at base; hind legs yellow, femora with a black stripe on each side meeting at apex, having the extreme upper edge yellow.

Type.—Cachabé, Ecuador; low e.; I, 1897, (Rosenberg). Length 6 mm.

Head with usual frontal tubercles very obsolete, the surface back of the eyes closely punctulate, the yellow color covers the neck and curves round and touches the eyes; antennae approximate, joints one to two stout, three to four elongate, flattened, equal, five to six equal, narrower and shorter, seven to ten gradually shortened, filiform; thorax slightly constricted in front, sides margined, sinuate, all the angles prominent, the usual depressions very obsolete, so the surface is nearly equate, scutellum rufous; elytra deeply punctate, striate, finer at apex, body beneath with sides black, middle flavous, the femora of the front leg is strongly curved and the tibiae are curved in and then out, the middle legs are the same only the tibia less markedly curved, hind femora beneath strongly excavate curved, with a well developed tubercle at base (coxal?); claws appendiculate.

Resembles in general appearance some of the forms of *C. clarki* Jac. The type is unique.

***Cericrestis jacobyi* nov. sp.**

Head black with clypeus and frontal tubercles yellow, thorax black with a wide yellow margin covered with golden pubescence, elytra black with suture narrowly and margin widely, yellow bordered and both covered with golden pubescence, legs yellow, anterior tibiae and tarsi black. Apex of posterior femora with a black spot.

Type.—Peru. Square light green label. (Callanga?) Second Jac. coll. "n.i.m." Length 5 mm.

The color of the frontal tubercles makes them prominent, back of them the head is thickly punctate, the antennae reaching the middle of the elytra, the joints subdilated; thorax quadrate, sides straight, margined, all the angles prominent, the extreme sharp edge of the sides is dark, narrowly bordering the golden side, scutellum black; elytra strongly punctate striate, the yellow border is co-extensive with the thoracic yellow edge, cuts across the striae and is continued to the apex where it joins the sutural line which is very narrow, body beneath rufous, claws appendiculate.

Type unique.

***Cericrestis curvilinea* nov. sp.**

Head black, with clypeus and front yellow, antennae black, joints ten to eleven yellow, thorax black, sides broadly yellow,

elytra black with a broad yellow margin from base to apex and on each a narrow curved line of yellow pubescence, starting below the base on the third interspace, following that and gradually broadening out to the fourth, body beneath and legs yellow.

Type.—Peru. Square light green label. (Callanga?) Second Jac. coll. “n.i.m.” Length 4 mm.

Head with the yellow color just covering the frontal tubercles, back finely punctate; thorax slightly transverse, sides margined, slightly sinuate, obsoletely transversely depressed behind so as to appear somewhat swollen at the middle; the yellow parts of the thorax and elytra are covered with golden pubescence, the curved elytral line is only obsoletely yellow and seems to depend for its color almost wholly on the pubescence, but the three examples vary somewhat among themselves in this regard.

Three examples seen.

Metriotes aeneipennis nov. sp.

Elongate parallel, head very dark rufous, thorax transverse, rufous, elytra aeneous, striate punctate, with very sparse and short yellow pubescence arranged in rows, scarcely noticeable, except near the apex, where it is seen on the declivity, body beneath black, legs rufous, hind tibiae finely serrate or dentate on outside edge.

Type.—Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Germ.)

Clypeus smooth, carinate on either side, joining in a pair of longitudinal tubercles or knobs which separate the antennae and end in a deep rather transverse fovea which occupies the vertex, neck coarsely and closely punctate, finely pubescent near the eyes; antennae filiform reaching the middle of the elytra; thorax transverse, margined, sides straight, all the angles sharp, the anterior slightly excurved, surface, coarsely and closely punctate, more thickly at sides, an obsolete smooth callous on each side of the ante median disk; obsoletely depressed on either side and behind, scutellum rufous; elytra punctate striate, becoming obsolete at tip, interstices finely punctulate, broadly but not deeply depressed before the middle, the depression curving upward near the shoulder as usual and bringing out the scutellar region and humeral knobs. Claws appendiculate.

Eight examples seen with type data, also one in second Jac. coll., probably from the same place, marked “n.i.m.”

Var. A, three examples from same locality with a decided tint of castaneous red to elytra (immature?).

Var. B, three examples from same locality with elytra bluish aeneous.

Metriotes lateralis nov. sp.

Elongate, black, the elytra with an even, yellow sublateral stripe running entirely around the elytra, except the base; the thorax, the stripe and the sutural edge covered with thick fine golden pubescence, hind tibiae and tarsi rufous, antennae slightly incrassate after the fifth joint, reaching the middle of the elytra, black with joints ten to eleven rufotestaceous.

Type.—Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Germ.) Length 6.5 mm.

Clypeus with a strong carina or ridge on either side, joining in a point at the base of the antennae and running into a short deep longitudinal fovea, the sides of which make two short prominent oblique ridges or frontal tubercles (parallel with the eye), vertex and neck smooth, finely punctulate, the eyes are nearly surrounded with golden pubescence which also forms a transverse band between the eyes; thorax transverse, sides margined, very lightly sinuate before the middle, all angles prominent, surface with an oblique depression either side of the middle, behind, which gives prominence to the median part, the surface clothed rather thickly with golden pubescence which also covers the scutellum; elytra strongly punctate striate, thickly covered with short black pubescence (except the sutural edge and sublateral margin which are clothed with golden hair), the sublateral stripe is perfectly straight on its edges, does not follow the punctured striae and nowhere touches the margin, though extremely close to it at the apex, the width of the yellow submarginal stripe is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. slightly thickened at the apex; body beneath and legs shining black, with the posterior tibiae and tarsi rufous, claws appendiculate.

Type unique.

Metriotes chacoensis nov. sp.

Elongate black, clypeus, parts of femora and tibiae, and a sublateral elytral stripe yellow, and basal joints of antennae annulate at tip with same color, the head, thorax and the stripe as well as the sutural margins, clothed more or less thickly with golden pubescence.

Type.—Chaco, Bolivia. Square green label. Length 5.25 mm.

Head yellow below, labrum pieceous, clypeus yellow, two side carinae meeting in a point between the antennae and ending there in a short fovea, rest of surface finely punctulate, between the eyes a distinct band of golden pubescence, which in certain lights is seen to extend over the whole back of the head; antennae filiform, the last five or six joints somewhat transverse, the last three joints covered with ashy pubescence, so appearing paler; thorax transverse, sides margined, straight, all the angles prominent, the hind ones very narrowly flavous, transverse depression well marked at base and continued obliquely upward, throwing up the middle prominently, scutellum clothed with golden

hair, the yellow markings and pubescence are like *lateralis*; body beneath shining black, the anterior legs are yellow with the upper side of the apical half of the femora and apex of tibiae and tarsi black, hind legs yellow with the apex of femora particularly on top and the tarsi black, claws appendiculate.

Near *lateralis* but much smaller with different colored legs.

Three examples bear the type data, also one probably from same place in Second Jac. coll. marked "n.i.m."

Metriotes sericeus nov. sp.

Elongate black, elytra punctate striate black, with a narrow sub-border stripe of yellow color, the entire surface thickly covered with very short appressed grayish yellow pubescence, so thick as nearly to obscure all the markings.

Type.—Peru. Square green label. (Callanga?) Second Jac. coll. "n.i.m." Length 5.5 mm.

Clypeus with usual side carinae which are blunt and form at their junction a smooth knob or tubercle between the antennae and ending in a deep longitudinal frontal fovea with high side walls making two frontal tubercles, vertex and neck punctulate; antennae filiform, black, reaching the middle of the elytra; thorax transverse, sides margined, straight, all the angles prominent, two oblique side basal depressions giving prominence to the middle which is rather shiny, the rest of the surface opaque with black pubescence; the scutellum and elytra present an unbroken surface of sericeous pubescence, under which the markings are but faintly made out; body beneath and legs shining black, outside edge of hind tibiae serrate, claws appendiculate.

With the type I associate an example from Cochabamba, Bolivia, (Germ.).

Metriotes marginatus nov. sp.

Elongate, black, clypeus, thorax and small anterumeral spot rufous, elytra strongly punctate striate, with very short ashy pubescence, which is thickened so as to show a narrow distinct sutural edge and a wide sublateral stripe to the apex.

Type.—Cochabamba, Bolivia. (Germ.) Length 4.5 mm.

Clypeus smooth with the usual carinae rather obsolete, the usual frontal fovea makes two rather prominent knobs, limited behind by an obsolete transverse depression, vertex and neck punctulate; antennae filiform, black, reaching below the middle of the elytra; thorax transverse, sides margined, straight, all the angles prominent, an obsolete transverse basal and side oblique depression brings the disk into prominence, the surface finely pubescent; elytra with a very obsolete basal depression, the small rufous spot adjoins the thorax and just touches the humeral knob; body beneath and legs black, somewhat pu-

bescant, outside edge of hind tibiae serrate (rather obsoletely), claws appendiculate.

Two specimens seen.

Ptinomorpha (?) foveolatus nov. sp.

Almost uniform light brown, antennae incrassate, shoulders of elytra rounded, the surface of the elytra shining, covered with deep, elongate foveate punctures, striate only at the shoulders, and laterally; the fovea closer, more drawn out, confluent at sides, flatter and broader on disk, the surface sparsely hirsute, hind tibiae serrate and dentate on outside edge.

Type.—Cachabé, Ecuador; low c.; I, 1897, (Rosenberg). Length 4.25 mm.

Head vertical, a strong transverse ridge between the eyes, bisected in the middle by a short longitudinal fovea, vertex with coarse foveate punctures, neck smooth and glabrous; antennae approximate, reaching just below the base of the elytra, third joint slightly longer than second, fourth and following about equal to the second, slowly incrassate from the second joint, reaching the maximum width at about the seventh joint, then slowly tapering off; thorax slightly transverse, nearly square, sides almost straight, margined and with a plain straight marginal line near to and parallel to the rear edge, surface coarsely reticulated with humps and foveae, the most noticeable of the former being two anterior side and one median, placed triangularly $\ddagger\ddagger\ddagger$; scutellum smooth; elytra with well marked antemedian scutellar depression (not curving upward to the shoulders), making a prominent scutellar callous, epipleurae wide, smooth, longitudinally punctured; hind tibiae with three quite prominent well separated denticulations, claws appendiculate.

Resembles *claphrus* and easily separated by its foveate punctuation. The type is unique.

The structure of the antennae and the dentation of the hind tibiae seem to warrant the placing of this form in Von Harold's genus.